

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2001-333326

(43)Date of publication of application : 30.11.2001

(51)Int.Cl.

H04N 5/232  
G03B 19/02  
G06T 1/00  
H04N 5/91  
// H04N101:00

(21)Application number : 2000-151994

(71)Applicant : MITSUBISHI HEAVY IND LTD

(22)Date of filing : 23.05.2000

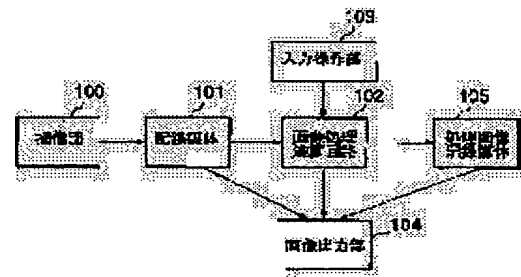
(72)Inventor : MOTOKI MASAHIRO  
SATOU SHINJI

## (54) DIGITAL CAMERA HAVING IMAGE PROCESSING FUNCTION

## (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide a digital camera having an image processing function that eliminates the need for a sensor detecting any physical quantity for correction factors such as camera-shake so as to obtain an excellent image.

**SOLUTION:** The digital camera having the image processing function that corrects an image and provided with a storage device 101 that stores a picked-up image and a display device 104 that displays the image, is provided with an image processing means 102 that corrects the picked-up image, and an operation means 103 that gives correction information to the processing means. The operation means is characteristically configured that is operated externally and the operation means properly provides correction information to the picked-up image to correct the image on the basis of the image that is displayed on the display device and picked up.



**\* NOTICES \***

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

**CLAIMS**

---

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]Memory storage which memorizes a picturized picture.

A display which displays said picture.

An image processing means which amends a picture which is a digital camera with an image processing function provided with the above, and was picturized, It has a control means which gives correction information to this image processing means, this control means is constituted operational from the exterior, said control means gives correction information suitably based on a picturized picture which was displayed on said display, and a picture is amended.

[Claim 2]A digital camera with the image processing function according to claim 1 using the deteriorated image restoration technique by the blind deconvolution method as said image processing function.

[Claim 3]A digital camera characterized by comprising the following with the image processing function according to claim 1.

An amendment previous image storage means said memory storage remembers a picture before amendment to be.

An after-amendment image storing means which memorizes a picture after amendment.

[Claim 4]A digital camera with the image processing function according to claim 1, wherein said memory storage constitutes said past record usable by said control means while being provided with an image-correction-information memory measure which memorizes a past record of image correction information.

---

[Translation done.]

**\* NOTICES \***

JP0 and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

---

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to a digital camera with the image processing function which added the restoration function of the picture in which it deteriorated by the shaking hand or focal gap, etc.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]Although various mechanisms which amend degradation of the picture by the shaking hand in a digital camera, etc. from before are proposed, For example, as shown in drawing 7, although it changes with techniques of amending a shaking hand, the image pick-up part 500 which comprises photo detectors of a lens etc., such as an optical system and CCD, includes the mechanical mechanism which amends vibration of an optical system, or the arithmetic circuit which changes the pixel information of CCD, and is constituted.

[0003]According to this conventional technology, when producing vibration to a camera by a shaking hand etc. at the time of photography, the vibration detecting sensor 501 detects the vibrating amount. By the oscillating correcting operation circuit 502, detected vibration computes a camera's own motion vector, and calculates correction value. Degradation of pictures, such as a shaking hand, is prevented or amended by amending an optical system mechanically or amending the value of each pixel of a photo detector by image processing arithmetic based on the correction value. The picture made finishing [ hand shake correction ] as a result is recorded on the recording medium 101 which comprises a flash memory, a hard disk, etc., for example.

[0004]As for each of these conventional technologies, the following two characteristic elements are included.

(1) Use the sensor which detects a certain physical quantity to amendment factors, such as a shaking hand.

(2) When amendment of a shaking hand etc. is required, a certain compensation means amends and the picture after the amendment is recorded on a recording medium.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]According to this conventional technology, there are the following technical problems in the technique of amending degradation of the picture by the shaking hand in a digital camera, etc. conventionally from the above point.

O Need the sensor which detects a certain physical quantity to amendment factors, such as a shaking hand.

O When the exact correction amount is not obtained to amendment of a shaking hand etc., the picture of mistaken correction results is recorded on a recording medium.

[0006]In light of the above-mentioned problems, this invention is a thing.

The purpose is to provide the digital camera which has an image processing function which can make unnecessary the sensor which detects a certain physical quantity to an amendment factor, and can acquire a good picture.

Other purposes of this invention are to prevent mistaken correction results from being recorded on a recording medium.

[0007]

[The means for making a technical problem solved] In a digital camera with the image processing function which amends said picture while this invention is provided with the memory storage which memorizes the picturized picture, and the display which displays said picture, It has an image processing means which amends the picturized picture, and a control means which gives correction information to this image processing means, this control means is constituted

operational from the exterior, said control means gives correction information suitably based on the picturized picture which was displayed on said display, and a picture is amended.

[0008]And it is desirable to use the deteriorated image restoration technique by the blind deconvolution method as said image processing function. According to this art, the control means which gives correction information to the image processing means which amends the picturized picture is constituted operational from the exterior, Since said control means gave correction information suitably and the picture is amended based on the picturized picture which was displayed on said display, it is not necessary to form the mechanism in which the amount of Bure is automatically detected to a shaking hand picture, and a shaking hand picture or a pin dotage picture can be amended with easy composition.

[0009]Since the mechanism in which the amount of Bure is detected automatically is not used, it can amend in accordance with the photographic subject image which an operator usually picturizes, and the picture of mistaken correction results can be prevented from being recorded on a recording medium.

[0010]Since it has an image processing function by the deteriorated image restoration technique by the blind deconvolution method, Even if it does not use the image restoration processing by computers, such as a personal computer, an output of the good picture which set said image recording medium in the external output unit etc. directly, and restored the shaking hand etc. is possible by using the image recording medium after processing as a removable recording medium etc.

[0011]Said memory storage is a means in which this invention of having and constituting the amendment previous image storage means which memorizes the picture before amendment, and the after-amendment image storing means which memorizes the picture after amendment is also effective. In order to have a recording medium which records both the picture before the amendment which is a raw picture, and the after-amendment picture after image processing to the picture to photo according to this arts means, Since the amendment from which the amendment beyond it deviated from the raw picture to the degree very much impossible can be prevented even if it is measurement of the imperfect amount of Bure when the amount of Bure is automatically measured and amended like conventional technology, record of the picture of imperfect correction results can be prevented.

[0012]Said memory storage is a means in which it is also effective to constitute said past record usable by said control means as for this invention while being provided with the image-correction-information memory measure which memorizes the past record of image correction information.

[0013]According to this arts means, the past record of the image correction information used as a degradation factor is recorded suitably, When reading and carrying out restoration processing of another picture which deteriorated, what was suitable from this past record data currently recorded can be chosen and used, and it has an effect which makes it possible to shorten deteriorated image restoration processing time.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, based on a drawing, an embodiment of the invention is described in detail in illustration. However, the size of the component parts indicated to this embodiment, construction material, shape, its relative configuration, etc. are not the meaning that limits the scope of this invention only to it but only mere examples of explanation, as long as there is no specific statement in particular.

[0015]The lineblock diagram of the digital camera which has an image processing function which drawing 1 requires for a 1st embodiment of this invention, and drawing 2, The figure showing the image restoration algorithm by the Fourier repeating method which is the contents of the image processing function concerning an embodiment of the invention, and drawing 3, The model figure of non-negative conditions of the image restoration algorithm by the Fourier repeating method and drawing 4, The schematic diagram of data processing of the image-processing-arithmetic circuit which requires the lineblock diagram of the image-processing-arithmetic circuit concerning an embodiment of the invention and drawing 5 for an embodiment of the invention, and drawing 6 are the lineblock diagrams of the digital camera which has an image processing function concerning a 2nd embodiment of this invention.

[0016]In drawing 1, the image pick-up part 100 comprises photo detectors, such as optical systems, such as lens \*\*, and CCD. Although the raw picture before amendment is recorded and the recording medium 101 which records the picture information received in the image pick-up part 100 comprises a flash memory, a hard disk etc. may be sufficient as it. The image output

part 104 which can observe the picture recorded on this recording medium 101 comprises a liquid crystal display means.

[0017]The image-processing-arithmetic circuit 102 has a function of the deteriorated image restoration technique (for example, the image restoration technique by the Fourier repeating method) by the blind deconvolution method, and comprises an arithmetic image storage memory, the Fourier conversion circuit, a four-operations circuit, etc., for example. The deteriorated image restoration technique by this blind deconvolution method, (For example, it is the image restoration technique by the Fourier repeating method announced by literature (G. R.Ayers and J.C.Dainty, Opt.Lett. 13, 547-549 [1988]) etc., and) It is the technique of separating the image restoration which has not deteriorated, and a degradation factor only based on the information on a deteriorated image.

[0018]The alter operation part 103 comprises switches, a touch panel, etc., and when an observer judges that it has deteriorated by the shaking hand etc. to the picture observed by the image output part 104, operation of starting and suspending the restoration processing of a picture is constituted possible. The processing image recording medium 105 is a recording medium which records the processing picture which performed restoration processing in the image-processing-arithmetic circuit 102.

[0019]Here, the image restoration technique by the Fourier repeating method is explained as the restoration technique of the deteriorated image by the blind deconvolution method. The deteriorated image by a shaking hand etc. is as follows in expression, and it is expressed.

[Equation 1]

$$c(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi, \eta) g(x - \xi, y - \eta) d\xi d\eta \quad (1)$$

$c(x, y)$ : The dotage picture for restoration, the original image which is not  $f(x_i, y_i)$ : Fading,  $g(x - x_i, y - y_i)$ : The point response function leading to dotage [0020]The dotage picture  $c$  is expressed with the convolution (convolution) of the original image  $f$  and the point response function  $g$  in a formula (1). If the Fourier transform of  $c$ ,  $f$ , and  $g$  is expressed with  $C$ ,  $F$ , and  $G$ , respectively, in a spatial frequency domain (Fourier transformation plane), it is  $C(\mu, \nu) = F(\mu, \nu) \cdot G(\mu, \nu) \dots$  (2)

It can express.

[0021]To a dotage picture which is expressed with a formula (1) or a formula (2), when the dotage picture  $c$  and the point response function  $g$  are known, restoration of the original image  $f$  can be performed more easily than a following formula.

$$F(\mu, \nu) = C(\mu, \nu) / G(\mu, \nu) \quad (3)$$

[0022]However, there are few examples which the point response function  $g$  understands correctly in the restoration processing of a picture, and only the dotage picture  $c$  made applicable to restoration is known in many cases. The restoration processing by a formula (3) is a technique which is called a deconvolution and is widely used for signal processing not only image processing but at large. On the other hand, the technique which presumes  $F$  in a formula (2) and  $G$  and is separated from the dotage picture  $c$  is called the blind deconvolution method.

[0023]The amendment of deteriorated images, such as a shaking hand, in conventional technology is exactly detecting the value of this  $G(\mu, \nu)$  using a various sensor, and performing the deconvolution by a formula (3). However, the deteriorated image restoration technique by the blind deconvolution method in this embodiment is a technique converged on the relation with which presumes said  $f$  and  $g$ , repeated calculation is performed, and it is satisfied of a formula (2), fading on the display of a liquid crystal and gazing at the picture  $c$  so that it may mention later.

[0024]The algorithm of the image restoration technique by this Fourier repeating method is shown in drawing 2. In drawing 2, Fourier transform [ of the presumed original image  $f$ , the presumed point response function  $g$ , the initial original image  $f_0$ , and a dotage picture ]  $C$ , It is referred to as Fourier transform [ of a presumed original image ]  $F$ , and Fourier transform  $G$  of a presumed point response function, and The presumed original image  $f$ , and Fourier transform [ of the presumed point response function  $g$  ]  $F$  and  $G$ , It converges on the relation of  $F$  and  $G$  which are satisfied with performing repeated calculation, giving non-negative conditions (Step 4) and (Step 8) to [ the deconvolution (Step 6) and there ] which are the restoration processing shown in inverse Fourier transform (Step 3), (Step 7), and the formula (3) which return them of a formula (2).

[0025]Non-negative conditions mean the work which changes the value into a positive value, when an impossible negative value originally appears in each pixel of the picture information f and g obtained within repeated calculation. Drawing 3 models this non-negative condition. A horizontal axis is each picture element position (for example, position of each light sensing portion to that to which the light sensing portion has aligned like a CCD camera at two-dimensional matrix form.). In order to explain simply, in a certain vertical axis, a light sensing portion expresses luminous intensity with drawing 3 along with a single tier.

[0026]The picture information from which drawing 3 (a) produced the negative value in repeated calculation shows signs that drawing 3 (b) changes a negative value into a positive value as non-negative conditions. As conditions changed into a positive value, the total law of conservation of energy needs to be realized before and behind non-negative conditions. Here, the work which divides total of the total amount of energy which produced the negative value by the pixel number of the whole picture, averages it, for example, and is added to each pixel is shown.

[0027]Next, an operation and an effect are explained about a 1st embodiment using drawing 1. The picture information received in the image pick-up part 100 which comprises photo detectors of a lens etc., such as an optical system and CCD, is recorded on the recording medium 101. The picture recorded on the recording medium 101 is observed with the liquid crystal panel of the image output part 104. Here, the picture recorded on the recording medium 101 is recorded as a picture which deteriorated, even when degradation factors, such as a shaking hand, exist.

[0028]When an observer judges that it has deteriorated by the shaking hand etc. to the picture observed by the image output part 104, operation of image restoration is performed using switches, a touch panel, etc. in the alter operation part 103. Restoration processing of the deteriorated image by the blind deconvolution method is performed by repeated calculation as shown in drawing 2, as mentioned above. Setting [ (for the Fourier transform of the point response function with which C becomes the Fourier transform of a deteriorated image, F becomes the Fourier transform of an original image, and G becomes a degradation factor to be expressed) ] in this repeated calculation, C is known in the deteriorated image obtained. [  $C=FG$  of a formula (2), and ] In order to start repeated calculation, the initial value of F or G is presumed. Usually, since it is completely strange, F and G use a random number as an initial value. Here, an initial value is set to F of a random number, for example. G to this initial value is called for from the relation of a formula (2). A non-negative constraint as shown in drawing 3 is given to this G, and it is considered as the thing nearer to a correct answer. It asks for F from the relation of a formula (2) using G approaching this correct answer. A non-negative constraint is given to this F as well as G, and it is considered as the thing nearer to a correct answer. By repeating this operation by repeated calculation, F and G approach the correct answer.

[0029]The restoration technique of the deteriorated image by the blind deconvolution method, In order to perform convergence processing by repeated calculation, a restoration degree reaches default value or the appearance of image restoration is observed one by one by the image output part 104, and when an observer judges that it is enough, by the alter operation part 103, restoration processing is stopped and it records on the processing image recording medium 105. Of course, when the picture recorded on the recording medium 101 is judged that in the state observed by the image output part 104 may be sufficient, it can record on the processing image recording medium 105, without performing restoration processing of a picture.

[0030]Here, drawing 4 explains the composition of the image-processing-arithmetic circuit 102 in this embodiment. The image-processing-arithmetic circuit 102 inputs the deteriorated image by dotage etc., has a function which outputs the image restoration which removed the degradation factor, and restores the deteriorated image by the blind deconvolution methods, such as an image restoration algorithm by the Fourier repeating method of drawing 2.

[0031]The arithmetic circuit 600 where the image-processing-arithmetic circuit 102 performs the Fourier transform and four operations, It comprises the arithmetic image storage memory 601 which memorizes the Fourier transform information on a dotage picture, the presumed image restoration information updated by the restoration processing process each time, the presumed point response function information used as a degradation factor, the Fourier transform information on presumed image restoration, the Fourier transform information on a presumed point response function, etc.

[0032]The presumed point response function information used as a degradation factor is the same picture information as presumed image restoration information here, and each picture information is two-dimensional luminous-intensity information, and is general picture information as which luminous-intensity information is expressed by the matrix form of a number of

horizontal picture elements x vertical pixel number. Each Fourier transform information is Fourier transform information on this picture information, is two-dimensional frequency information, and is general frequency information as which the information on a phase and amplitude is expressed by the matrix form of a pixel number equivalent to picture information.

[0033] Drawing 5 explains the outline of data processing of the arithmetic circuit 600 in drawing 4. The image restoration algorithm by the Fourier repeating method is a circulation algorithm by repeated calculation. Drawing 5 shows the outline of the circulation algorithm. In the arithmetic circuit 600 of drawing 4, it comprises the means 700 to perform the Fourier transform operation shown in drawing 5, the means 701 to perform reciprocal arithmetic and an addition operation, the means 702 to perform the inverse Fourier transform operation, and positive/negative judgment and a means 703 to perform an addition addition operation.

[0034] A means 700 to perform a Fourier transform operation is a means which carries out the Fourier transform of the presumed image restoration information in a restoration process, or the presumed point response function information used as a degradation factor. Fourier transform information can be acquired by carrying out the Fourier transform of each picture information. In the outline of data processing of drawing 5, in order to show the circulation algorithm, the operation which carries out the Fourier transform of the information on a dotage picture that it is inputted was not illustrated, but by a means 700 to perform a Fourier transform operation, this operation is also performed and the arithmetic image storage memory of drawing 4 memorizes.

[0035] the Fourier transform information on presumed image restoration that the Fourier transform of a means 701 to perform reciprocal arithmetic and an addition operation is carried out by a means 700 to perform a Fourier transform operation — or, It is a means to carry out reciprocal arithmetic of the Fourier transform information on a presumed point response function, and to perform an addition (multiplication) operation with the Fourier transform information on a dotage picture. A means 701 to perform this reciprocal arithmetic and an addition operation processes the deconvolution shown in the formula (3). The Fourier transform information on a dotage picture that it is used by processing of a means 701 to perform reciprocal arithmetic and an addition operation, The Fourier transformation information on presumed image restoration that it was read from the arithmetic image storage memory of drawing 4, and the result of an operation was updated, or the Fourier transform information on a presumed point response function is memorized by the arithmetic image storage memory of drawing 4.

[0036] A means 702 to perform the inverse Fourier transform operation is a means which carries out inverse Fourier transform of the Fourier transform information on the presumed image restoration calculated by a means 701 to perform reciprocal arithmetic and an addition operation, or the Fourier transform information on a presumed point response function. Picture information can be obtained by carrying out inverse Fourier transform of each Fourier transform information. A means 700 to perform a Fourier transform operation, and a means 702 to perform the inverse Fourier transform operation perform processing equivalent as data processing, and it is [ means ] usable in the thing same as an arithmetic circuit.

[0037] A means 703 to perform positive/negative judgment and an addition addition operation, The arithmetic circuit which is a means to give the non-negative conditions for every pixel of each picture information as shown in drawing 3, and judges the positive/negative of the value of each pixel, It comprises an adder circuit which calculates total of the absolute value of the pixel of a negative value, an integrating circuit which averages total of the absolute value of the pixel of a negative value, and an adder circuit which adds the average of total of the absolute value of the pixel of a negative value to the value of the whole pixel.

[0038] It is contradictory in physical development that a negative value arises to luminous-intensity information. Expressing whether luminous-intensity information has a bright picture or it is dark, it is contradictory in physical development that a thing like the black hole which absorbs energy appears in picture information so that a negative value may be shown. However, the picture information which does not have inconsistency as physical development can be obtained by giving non-negative conditions by a means 703 to perform positive/negative judgment and an addition addition operation. A circulation algorithm functions by sending the result of an operation of a means 703 to perform positive/negative judgment and an addition addition operation, and the picture information (presumed image restoration information or presumed point response function information) obtained to a means 700 to perform a Fourier transform operation. In this circulation algorithm, by one circulation, one restoration processing of presumed image restoration information or presumed point response function information will be

performed, and one repeated calculation of the image restoration processing by the blind deconvolution method as shown in drawing 2 will be performed by circulating twice.

[0039]As for the presumed image restoration information that the result of an operation was updated, or presumed point response function information, a means 703 to perform positive/negative judgment and an addition operation is memorized by the arithmetic image storage memory of drawing 4. Suitably, an output is possible for this updated presumed image restoration information to the output (image output part 104 of drawing 1) of the image restoration of drawing 4, and an observer can observe it to it. Repeated calculation of the circulation algorithm of drawing 5 is carried out until the output of this image restoration is judged to be enough for an observer.

[0040]As explained in full detail above, in the digital camera by a 1st embodiment which has an image processing function. The sensor which detects a certain physical quantity is made unnecessary to amendment factors which are the technical problems of conventional technology, such as a shaking hand, by using the deteriorated image restoration technique by the blind deconvolution method as an image processing function. Since the mechanism in which the amount of Bure is detected automatically is not used, it can amend in accordance with the photographic subject image which an operator usually picturizes, and the picture of mistaken correction results can be prevented from being recorded on a recording medium.

[0041]In the digital camera which has an image processing function by a 1st embodiment. In order to have a recording medium which records both a raw picture and the picture after image processing to the picture to photo, when the amount of Bure is automatically measured and amended like conventional technology, Since the amendment from which the amendment beyond it deviated from the raw picture to the degree very much impossible can be prevented even if it is measurement of the imperfect amount of Bure, record of the picture of imperfect correction results can be prevented.

[0042]In the digital camera by a 1st embodiment which has an image processing function, since it has an image processing function by the deteriorated image restoration technique by the blind deconvolution method, image restoration processing by computers, such as a personal computer, is made unnecessary. Therefore, an output of the good picture which restored the shaking hand etc. to the external output unit (un-illustrating), for example, a printer etc., is directly possible by using the processing image recording medium 105 as a removable recording medium etc.

[0043]Next, the composition of the digital camera which has an image processing function of a 2nd embodiment is explained using drawing 6. The fundamental composition as a digital camera which has an image processing function is the same as a 1st embodiment. Different points from a 1st embodiment are the point that the alter operation part 400 with a mode change function is constituted in a 2nd embodiment to the alter operation part 103 in a 1st embodiment, and a point that the point response function recording medium 401 is constituted further.

[0044]The point response function recording medium 401 comprises a flash memory, a hard disk, etc. like recording-medium 101 grade, for example. Record and read-out are possible for this point response function recording medium 401 suitably in the point response function used as a degradation factor by the blind deconvolution method described by a 1st embodiment obtained simultaneously with image restoration in the restoration processing of deteriorated images, such as a shaking hand.

[0045]The alter operation part 400 with a mode change function comprises switches and a touch panel like the alter operation part 103 in a 1st embodiment. This alter operation part 400 with a mode change function has an operating function for making possible suitably record and read-out of a point response function at the point response function recording medium 401 together with the basic function of the alter operation part 103 in a 1st embodiment.

[0046]The fundamental operation and effect in a 2nd embodiment are the same as a 1st embodiment. Different points from a 1st embodiment are the point that the alter operation part 400 with a mode change function is constituted instead of the alter operation part 103, and a point that the point response function recording medium 401 is constituted further. The restoration processing of deteriorated images by the blind deconvolution method, such as a shaking hand, is a technique which presumes F in a formula (2), and G and is separated only from the information on a deteriorated image as a 1st embodiment described. Therefore, when the restoration processing of a deteriorated image is completed, together with the image restoration which has not deteriorated, the information on the point response function used as a degradation factor can also be acquired.

[0047]According to a 2nd embodiment, the point response function used as this degradation



factor is recorded on the point response function recording medium 401, and when carrying out restoration processing of another picture which deteriorated, it becomes possible to shorten the convergence processing time by repeated calculation by using positively. That is, restoration processing of the deteriorated image by the blind deconvolution method is performed by repeated calculation as shown in drawing 2, for example. Setting [ (for the Fourier transform of the point response function with which C becomes the Fourier transform of a deteriorated image, F becomes the Fourier transform of an original image, and G becomes a degradation factor to be expressed) ] in this repeated calculation, C is known in the deteriorated image obtained. [  $C=FG$  of a formula (2), and ] In order to start repeated calculation, the initial value of F or G is presumed. Usually, since it is completely strange, F and G use a random number as an initial value. Here, an initial value is set to F of a random number, for example. G to this initial value is called for from the relation of a formula (2). A non-negative constraint as shown in drawing 3 is given to this G, and it is considered as the thing nearer to a correct answer. It asks for F from the relation of a formula (2) using G approaching this correct answer. A non-negative constraint is given to this F as well as G, and it is considered as the thing nearer to a correct answer. By repeating this operation by repeated calculation, F and G approach the correct answer.

[0048]In this repeated calculation, if repeated calculation is started from what has an initial value close to a correct answer, convergence time will also be shortened. Then, for example, the deteriorated images in the case where shaking hand condition is large, the case of being small, etc. are received, When recording the point response function of the result of having performed restoration processing on the point response function recording medium 401 and carrying out restoration processing of another deteriorated image anew, by the alter operation part 400 with a mode change function. Shortening of restoration processing time of a shaking hand is suitably attained by choosing the large mode and the small mode.

[0049]In the digital camera which has an image processing function by a 2nd embodiment. In order to make restoration possible to the degradation factor expressed with a formula (1) or a formula (2), Restoration processing is possible not only for when a degradation factor is based on a shaking hand but degradation according to the focal Japanese quince of a lens for example, degradation by the flow of a picture when the photographic subject is moving, degradation by the fluctuation of the atmosphere (for example, shimmer etc.), etc. Therefore, it is possible to add each mode for every such degradation factor to the alter operation part 400 with a mode change function.

[0050]As for the image processing function in a 2nd embodiment, also in still picture preservation of the digital camera of conventional technology, and a digital camcorder, it is a matter of course for it to be able to apply.

[0051]In [ as explained in full detail above ] a 2nd embodiment, Like a 1st embodiment by using the deteriorated image restoration technique by the blind deconvolution method as an image processing function, In order to have a recording medium which records both a raw picture and the picture after image processing and to perform restoration processing to the factor which has deteriorated to amendment factors, such as a shaking hand, to the point which makes unnecessary the sensor which detects a certain physical quantity, and the picture to photo, the deteriorated image restoration technique by the point and the blind deconvolution method for the ability to prevent record of the picture of mistaken correction results was used, since the image processing function owner is carried out, The image restoration processing by computers, such as a personal computer, at the point made unnecessary in addition, the point response function used as a degradation factor, The point response function recording medium 401 in which record and read-out are possible is provided suitably, When carrying out restoration processing of another picture which deteriorated, it has effects, such as a point which makes it possible to shorten deteriorated image restoration processing time by providing the alter operation part 400 with a mode change function which makes selectable what was suitable from this point response function currently recorded.

[0052]

[Effect of the Invention]As mentioned above, as explained in detail, when the deteriorated image restoration technique by the blind deconvolution method is used for this invention as an image processing function, It is possible to provide the digital camera which has an image processing function which can make unnecessary the sensor which detects a certain physical quantity to amendment factors, such as a shaking hand, and can acquire a good picture with easy composition. Since the mechanism in which the amount of Bure is detected automatically is not

used, it can amend in accordance with the photographic subject image which an operator usually picturizes, and the picture of mistaken correction results can be prevented from being recorded on a recording medium.

---

[Translation done.]

**\* NOTICES \***

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

---

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a lineblock diagram of the digital camera which has an image processing function concerning a 1st embodiment of this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is a figure showing the image restoration algorithm by the Fourier repeating method which is the contents of the image processing function concerning an embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 3]It is a model figure of non-negative conditions of the image restoration algorithm by the Fourier repeating method.

[Drawing 4]It is a lineblock diagram of the image-processing-arithmetic circuit concerning an embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 5]It is a schematic diagram of data processing of the image-processing-arithmetic circuit concerning an embodiment of the invention.

[Drawing 6]It is a lineblock diagram of the digital camera which has an image processing function concerning a 2nd embodiment of this invention.

[Drawing 7]It is an outline lineblock diagram of the technique of amending degradation of the picture by the shaking hand in the conventional digital camera, etc.

[Description of Notations]

101 Storage (memory storage)

102 Picture information arithmetic circuit (image processing means)

103 Alter operation part (control means)

104 Image output part (display)

---

[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁 (J P) (12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開2001-333326  
(P2001-333326A)

(43)公開日 平成13年11月30日(2001.11.30)

(5)Int.Cl.	識別記号	F I	フィード(参考)
H 0 4 N 5/232		H 0 4 N 5/232	Z 2H 0 5 4
G 0 3 B 19/02		G 0 3 B 19/02	5B 0 5 7
G 0 6 T 1/00	2 8 0	G 0 6 T 1/00	2 8 0 5 C 0 2 2
H 0 4 N 5/91		H 0 4 N 101: 00	5 C 0 5 3
// H 0 4 N 101: 00		5/91	J
審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 4 O L (全 9 頁)			

(21)出願番号	特開2000-151894(P2000-151894)	(71)出願人	000000208 三菱重工業株式会社 東京都千代田区丸の内一丁目5番1号
(22)出願日	平成12年5月23日(2000.5.23)	(72)発明者	木本 正広 横浜市金沢区幸浦一丁目8番地1 工業株式会社基板技術研究所内
		(72)発明者	佐藤 道可 横浜市金沢区幸浦一丁目8番地1 工業株式会社基板技術研究所内
		(74)代理人	100083024 弁理士 高橋 昌久 (外1名)

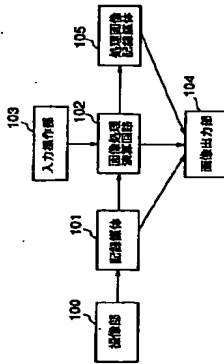
最良項に就く

(54)【発明の名称】 画像処理機能を有したデジタルカメラ

(57)【要約】

【課題】 手振れ等の補正要因に対し、何らかの物理量を検出するセンサを不要とし、かつ良好な画像を得ることができ、画像処理機能を有するデジタルカメラを提供することを目的とする。

【解決手段】 撮像した画像を記憶する記憶装置101と、前記画像を表示する表示装置104を備えるとともに前記画像を補正する画像処理機能を有したデジタルカメラにおいて、撮像された画像を補正する画像処理手段102と、該画像処理手段に補正情報を与える操作手段103を備え、該操作手段を外部から操作可能に構成し、前記表示装置に表示された撮像された画像を基に、前記操作手段により適宜補正情報を付与して画像を補正することを特徴とする。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 撮像した画像を記憶する記憶装置と、前記画像を表示する表示装置を備えるとともに前記画像を補正する画像処理機能を有したデジタルカメラにおいて、

撮像された画像を補正する画像処理手段と、該画像処理手段に補正情報を与える操作手段を備え、該操作手段を外部から操作可能に構成し、前記表示装置に表示された撮像された画像を基に、前記操作手段により適宜補正情報を付与して画像を補正することを特徴とする画像処理機能を有したデジタルカメラ。

【請求項2】 前記画像処理機能として、ブラインドデコンボリューション法による劣化画像復元手法を用いることを特徴とする請求項1記載の画像処理機能を有したデジタルカメラ。

【請求項3】 前記記憶装置は、補正前の画像を記憶する補正前画像記憶手段と、補正後の画像を記憶する補正後画像記憶手段とを備えたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の画像処理機能を有したデジタルカメラ。

【請求項4】 前記記憶装置は、画像補正情報の前座を記憶する画像補正情報記憶手段を備えるとともに、前記前座を前記操作手段により使用可能に構成したことを特徴とする請求項1記載の画像処理機能を有したデジタルカメラ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、手振れや焦点ずれにより劣化した画像の復元機能等を付加した画像処理機能を有したデジタルカメラに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 従来より、デジタルカメラにおける手振れ等による画像の劣化を補正する機構は、種々提案されているが、例えば、図1に示すように、レンズ等の光学系とCCD等の受光素子で構成される撮像部500は、手振れを補正する手法により異なるが、光学系の振動を補正する機械的な機構、もしくは、CCDの画素情報を交換する電気回路なども含まれて構成される。

【0003】 かかる従来技術によると、撮影時に手振れ等によりカメラに振動を生じる場合、その振動量を振動検出センサ501により検出する。検出された振動は、振動補正演算回路502により、カメラ自身の動きベクトルを算出し補正値を求める。その補正値に基づき、機械的に光学系を補正したり、画像処理演算により受光素子の各画素の値を補正したりすることによって、手振れ等の画像の劣化を防止あるいは補正する。結果として、手振れ補正前とされる画像が、例えば、フラッシュメモリやハードディスク等で構成される記録媒体101に記録される。

【0004】 かかる従来技術は、いずれも次の特徴的な

要素2つが含まれる。

(1) 手振れ等の補正要因に対し、何らかの物理量を検出するセンサを用いる。

(2) 手振れ等の補正が必要な場合、何らかの補正手段により補正して、その補正後の画像が記録媒体に記録される。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 かかる従来技術によると、以上の点から、従来デジタルカメラにおける手振れ等による画像の劣化を補正する手法には、次のような課題がある。

○手振れ等の補正要因に対し、何らかの物理量を検出するセンサを必要とする。

○手振れ等の補正に対し、正確な補正量が得られない場合、誤った補正結果の画像が記録媒体に記録される。

【0006】 本発明は上記問題に鑑みてなされたものであり、手振れ等の補正要因に対し、何らかの物理量を検出するセンサを不要とし、かつ良好な画像を得ることができ、画像処理機能を有するデジタルカメラを提供することを目的とする。また、本発明の他の目的は、誤った補正結果が記録媒体に記録されるのを防止することである。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明は、撮像した画像を記憶する記憶装置と、前記画像を表示する表示装置を備えるとともに前記画像を補正する画像処理機能を有したデジタルカメラにおいて、撮像された画像を補正する画像処理手段と、該画像処理手段に補正情報を与える操作手段を備え、該操作手段を外部から操作可能に構成し、前記表示装置に表示された撮像された画像を基に、前記操作手段により適宜補正情報を付与して画像を補正することを特徴とする。

【0008】 そして、前記画像処理機能として、ブラインドデコンボリューション法による劣化画像復元手法を用いることが望ましい。かかる技術によると、撮像された画像を補正する画像処理手段に補正情報を与える操作手段を外部から操作可能に構成し、前記表示装置に表示された撮像された画像を基に、前記操作手段により適宜補正情報を付与して画像を補正している。手振れ画像に対して自動的にブレ量を検出する機構を設ける必要がなく、簡単に構成で手振れ画像もしくはピンボケ画像を補正することができる。

【0009】 また、自動的にブレ量を検出する機構を用いないので、通常は操作者が撮像する被写体イメージにそって補正することができ、誤った補正結果の画像が記録媒体に記録されることを防止することができる。

【0010】 また、ブラインドデコンボリューション法による劣化画像復元手法による画像処理機能を有している

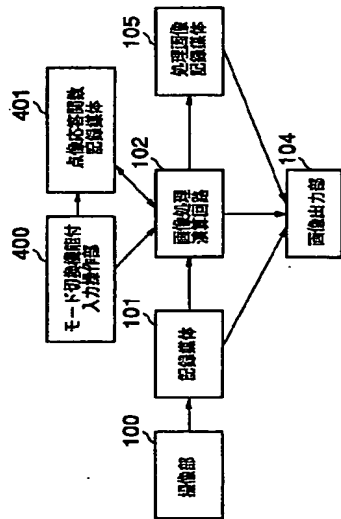
ので、パソコン等の計算機による画像復元処理を用い







【図6】



フロントページの続き

Pターム(参考) 2H054 A01

5B057 B411 B423 C401 C408 C412

C416 C501 C508 C512 C516

C533 C508

5C022 A413 A555 A555 A555 A555

AC69

5C053 F408 F430 H440 K404 K422

K424 K430 L401